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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE GROUP  
INFORMATION REPORT

COUNTRY Poland

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1. A training school for URP (Public Security) agents is located on 3rd of May Street in Bydgoszcz. The school's director is Mielnikov, an MVD agent who is also editor of the Trybuna Pomorska. Three hundred candidates, recruited mainly from school-age groups, were graduated recently from the training school. All candidates, upon graduation, were required to sign the following pledges:

"Citizen....., domiciled in ..... pledges himself to the UB in the Province of ..... to help in secret in all activities against enemies of democracy, and against elements sent into Poland against the Polish Government. My connection with the UB I will never disclose even to my family, and I will keep all ordered details secret. All written reports will be written under the assumed name of ..... In case I fail to keep this pledge I will be punished by the UB and not according to the law.

Signature....."

2. Purges have been conducted in the ranks of the UB, MO (Civil Militia), and ORMO (Voluntary Reserve of the Civil Militia). Recently, for example, Kubica, the UB chief in Walbrzych, was arrested along with five of his agents. All were charged with theft. In the MO's intelligence services many new agents are being drafted to replace non-partisan agents who were screened and discharged during the purge. At the end of May 1947 the MO was maintaining 818 agents in Rzeszow Province, at a monthly cost of 68 thousand zlotys. All MO secret agents must sign the following pledge:

"The undersigned has pledged himself to keep all matters pertaining to the service of the UB top secret. All sabotage will be severely punished -- this is known to the undersigned.

Signature....."

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3. Assassination is still a common weapon of the security agencies in their fight against reaction. More than 200 persons have been murdered openly during the amnesty period. In addition some 700, mostly former members of the AK, have been executed secretly in prisons. In the eastern sections, Ukrainians have also been executed during imprisonment. 25X1
4. More than 250 thousand persons are still in prison in Poland. They comprise Underground workers who have either come into the open or are suspected of not revealing themselves. Although approximately 40 thousand persons have been released since declaration of the amnesty, additional arrests counterbalance the releases to maintain a static total. Approximately 350 thousand Poles, considered particularly dangerous, have been transferred to the USSR.
5. The UB, with MVD assistance, maintains accurate dossiers on all [redacted] who are suspected of antagonism toward the present regime. All correspondence to and from "suspects" is thoroughly screened and censored, particular attention being given to typed letters and communications from abroad. The UB has been instructed to observe all priests closely, noting their incomes and church activities. All public and private institutions were ordered to submit personnel rosters to the UBP before 15 Jun 47. These rosters, to be collected by UB agents, must show each employee's name, date of birth, domicile, citizenship, religion, education, dependents, profession, military experience, and party affiliation. 25X1
6. UB agents, working under assumed names, were detailed to observe recent elections in the hope of discovering WRN irregularities which might be used to discredit and weaken the PPS.
7. Provincial and City Committees of the MO have orders to combat the epidemic of anti-regime posters which is spreading in Warsaw and other large cities.
8. Railroad workers resent continued imposition on them of special wartime restrictions and sanctions. In all instances where this resentment has been manifested in workers' ill-treatment of UB personnel, the Ministry of Security has intervened, reprimanding the workers and upholding the authority of the UB.
9. In May 1947 a railroad workers' strike occurred at Pruszkow. MO, UB, and SOK (Railway Police) members were employed as strike-breakers, but when they refused to use arms against the strikers, the MVD and elements of the Soviet Army were called in from Warsaw to crush resistance. As news of the action spread, the UBP attempted to suppress all details of the "crime" as well as public reaction to it. Railroad employees were summoned before various DOKP (Dyrekcya Okregowa Kolei Panstwowych — District Direction of the Polish Railroads) and questioned regarding their attitude toward the strike, where and when they had heard about it, etc.
10. Despite Poland's official termination of her state of war, civilians are still subject to military courts. Deputy Nadobnik recently denounced this policy which, two years after the war, still subjects political offenders to harsh, secret, military trials. The parliamentary club of the PSL also made a formal protest regarding military courts, addressing the following interpellation to the Polish Government:

"The Government is requested to submit within the next five days a proposed law freeing civilians from the jurisdiction of military courts and returning them to the exclusive jurisdiction of common law courts. In military courts, a civilian's possibilities of defense are limited by official designation. His family, the press, and even his legal adviser are frequently excluded from the trial. Fischer and other important criminals were permitted to call defense witnesses, but PSL leaders and democratic fighters like Baginski were secretly sentenced in Mokotow prison without being permitted any of these privileges."

This PSL interpellation was "thrown into a commission" by the Polish Government.

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11. In May 1947 security agencies inaugurated a fight against the clandestine manufacture of alcohol. Although authorities claimed to be motivated by a desire to eradicate black market operations, their suppressive measures served as a pretext for large scale looting. On 14 May 47 approximately seven thousand members of the UB, MO, ORMO, and customs guard raided Legionowo and nearby communities including Henrykow, Wisniewo, Dabrowka, Fludy, Jablonna, Chotorow, Nowy Dwor, Zegrze, and Bialoleka. All houses, apartments, and shops were entered and searched. Personal property was removed from private homes, and all available food was devoured. Shopkeepers were robbed of their entire stocks. On 22 May there was another large raid, marked by similar looting and the arrest of 500 persons who were subsequently sent to labor camps.
12. Further abuse of authority by agents of the MO and ORMO appears in the following typical incidents:
- (a) 3 May 47 -- Franciszek Galuszka, mayor of Koniaczow, was shot by the ORMO commander, Slezak, and PPR secretary, Sobien. During the fight an Army lieutenant arrived with a detachment of soldiers. He attempted to save the mayor's life by promising to report the incident to Warsaw. Sobien, however, was undeterred, declaring that the mayor was a reactionary member of the PSL who still had in his possession an eagle with the crown (pre-1945 Polish eagle with crown).
  - (b) Early in May a delegate of the Warsaw Labor Office was arrested on a Rzeszow street by two MO men. They led him across the Wislok river, then beat and robbed him. The incident was not investigated.
  - (c) 20 May 47 -- three ORMO men shot 11 Germans, then robbed them.
  - (d) 30 May 47 -- at 5:30 AM eight members of the Rzeszow Provincial MO raided Pgwizdow Nowy because of a report that the inhabitants had weapons. A citizen named Waltos, who had been a member of the AK, was shot as he fled from the raiders. When Waltos died after being taken to the hospital, the MO men returned to his home and "found" a pistol and two cartridges which they had hidden there.
  - (e) Censura, a forester in Dachnow, Lubaczow district, was arrested by the MO because he killed three Ukrainian bandits who were attempting to rob him.

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